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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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Oceanic Company Planning Great Improvements in Its Service.

ASK FOR GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY.

Trade Seriously Impaired by Puget Sound Connections—Sprockels May Invade the Northern Country for Business—Mailage Guarantee, Etc.

According to late advices from the Coast, the Oceanic Steamship Company has, with the exception of some relatively minor details, completed plans which involve the construction of new, larger and faster steamers to take the place of the Mariposa, Alameda and Monowai, now running between San Francisco and Sydney, Australia, touching at Honolulu and Auckland.

The company has long recognized that the development of its business and the attractions of its route deserve facilities superior to those now in use, and this conclusion is in no small measure emphasized by the inroads made in the company's business by the steamship lines running from northern Pacific Coast points.

The Oceanic Company has, as a part of its new improvement of the service, completed arrangements for asking the next Congress to grant the company a mail subsidy. The company now receives a subsidy from the Colonial Government of New Zealand, under a contract that runs from year to year. From the United States government the company receives compensation according to the amount of postage on the mail carried.

The company could take advantage of the statutory contract of \$1 a ton per mile, but it declines to do so, because the comparatively small increase it would receive would not compensate it for the results incident to such a contract under various provisions of the statute; as, for example, the sailing date would, in greater or less degree, be under the control of the postoffice department. Under certain contingencies sailing dates may be delayed by that department; because of official necessities, for a week. Whatever advantages attend these privileges the government loses under its present contract with the company.

The New Zealand government has for a number of years complained to the United States government that that colony was bearing the greater part of the burden in the maintenance of mail carriage and is enjoying less benefit. It has been, from year to year, renewing its subsidy, because the Oceanic Company occupied the shortest route. The Oceanic Company's interests are harmonious with and supported by the Union Steamship Company that operates various Colonial lines.

A few months ago the Oceanic and the Union companies jointly made a direct offer to the Hon. J. G. Ward, Treasurer of New Zealand, just prior to his departure for England on official business, which, in part, involves a substantial mailage guarantee for a period of seven years. That offer is now under consideration. Coincident with this offer, and supported in no small measure by the complaints of the New Zealand Government already referred to, the petition to the next Congress for a subsidy will be presented.

The development of the trans-Pacific carrying facilities from Northern Pacific Coast points, Vancouver, B. C., Puget Sound points and Portland, Or., has taken away a substantial portion of the trade that, with the exception of sailing vessels, was exclusively handled by the Oceanic Company. Not only has this competition actually increased, but the prospects of a further increase are foreshadowed by the investigations now being made by President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway. The demand of the Oceanic Company's business, in the face of actual and prospective competition, require more improved and faster steamers.

It is possible too, that the company will enter into the Northern Pacific Coast trade. It has not been definitely determined whether the line will be extended to northern points or whether, should it be decided to do so, the extension will start from San Francisco or from Honolulu. In the latter event, should Portland be made a touching point, the newly established steamer line of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company will be its rival, as well as the Canadian Pacific line. If from San Francisco, the new line will have a lively competitor in the Pacific Coast Steamship Company.

John D. Sprockels of the Oceanic Company, in confirming the above outline of the situation and the company's plans said:

"While we have arranged to ask Congress for a subsidy, not only in the interests of our government, but also as a substantial recognition of our proposed improvement of the service, I cannot, of course, say that our request will be granted. Certainly the situation deserves such a recognition."

"Will the new steamers be put on whether the government grants a subsidy or not?" was asked.

"Of course the company must take care of its business," said Mr. Sprock-

els, "and is able to do what the business requires; but as to the time, in the absence of a subsidy from our government and considering the great outlay involved in the construction of new steamers, the new arrangement would be hastened by our government extending the aid we will ask for, aid which, by implication, the New Zealand Government says we should have."

MINISTER CASTLE

Has Not Yet Presented His Credentials to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Minister Castle, of the Hawaiian Islands, who was appointed to succeed Lorin A. Thurston, has not yet presented his credentials to the State Department. Mr. Hastings, Secretary of the Legation and Charge d'Affaires, has returned to the city from Maine, where he spent a brief vacation, and he says he does not know when his superior officer will return to Washington, and it may be necessary that the secretary go to Massachusetts to see Minister Castle relative to matters that may go before the State Department concerning their Government.

MONEY TO BUILD THE CABLE.

Colonel Spalding Has Secured a Million Dollars Toward It.

American Government to be Asked for a Subsidy—Interview With the Promoter—Capitalists Favor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Colonel Z. S. Spalding, who lately received from the Hawaiian Government a franchise for a cable line between the Hawaiian Islands and California, arrived in this city yesterday from San Francisco. He went from here to New York, and will sail for Europe Saturday, where he will join his family in Switzerland.

Colonel Spalding, when asked as to his plans for future action regarding the Pacific cable, said: "I am here for the purpose of notifying the Government of my contract with Hawaii, and that at an early date I will submit a proposition for establishing a cable communication between San Francisco and Honolulu, and asking for aid from the United States Government. At present I am on my way to visit my family, but I expect to return to Washington in two months."

"As soon as Congress meets a charter will be asked for by a company of American capitalists, to whom I shall assign my concession from Hawaii, and if sufficient assistance be granted by the Government to make it feasible to construct and maintain a cable line work will be begun at once. I have been promised private subscriptions to stock of the company to the amount of \$1,000,000, and hope our Government will grant a yearly subsidy, which, in connection with that granted by Hawaii, will enable us to raise the money necessary to carry out the project. As soon as details are decided upon they will be made public, and every opportunity given for scrutiny and investigation as well for competition in construction."

Colonel Spalding did not see any of the State Department officials in Washington, as nothing could be done until Congress is in session.

Account from England.

LONDON (Eng.), Sept. 18.—The Morning Post tomorrow will print a dispatch to a news agency, saying that American planters have secured a concession from the Hawaiian Government and a contract has been signed granting an annual subsidy of \$40,000, with exclusive rights for twenty years, to lay a cable from the American continent which shall extend only to Hawaii.

The Government agrees not to permit the landing of any other cable to Hawaii.

The contractors stipulate that the line shall not be constructed until arrangements have been made for an annual subsidy of \$175,000 from the United States Government. The line must be begun in May, 1897, and completed by November of the following year.

TWO SMUGGLERS DROWNED.

Notorious Characters Who Once Sailed in the Balcony.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 13.—It has become known that James Harvey and a man who was known only as "Bill" were drowned in Hawaii during the cruise of the Victorian schooner Norma. They came off to get opium thrown overboard from the Norma and were drowned in the breakers. Neither of the bodies were recovered.

Harvey and his companion were known all over the Coast as "Me and Bill," and were in the crew of the famous smuggler Halcyon during all her operations. They were a mysterious pair, and no one ever knew much about them or their past. Even Bill's second name is not known. They were middle-aged men.

Mora Claim Paid

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Senor de Lom, the Spanish Minister, at noon today delivered to Mr. Adeé, acting Secretary of State, a draft for the equivalent of \$1,449,000, drawn on the Spanish financial agent in London, in settlement of the Mora claim.

There was no ceremony about the proceedings at the State Department today. They marked the close of an international question that has dragged along for twenty years, giving rise to fiery debates in the Spanish Cortes and protracted committee inquiry in both branches of our own Congress.

"Will the new steamers be put on whether the government grants a subsidy or not?" was asked.

"Of course the company must take care of its business," said Mr. Sprock-

HONOLULU AN INFECTED PORT.

All Vessels to be Placed in

PUBLIC HEALTH SOLONS MEET.

Other Islands Must Allow Vessels to Land Without Hindrance.

SCHOOLS TO OPEN NEXT WEEK.

Citizens Sanitary Committee Relieved From Further Responsibility—Paid Inspectors to be Put on-Ewa People Bow to Will of Board.

[From Wednesday's Daily.]

President Smith occupied the chair at yesterday's session of the Health Board, there being present with him Drs. Day, Wood, Herbert, Myers, Howard, Wayson, Ryder, Emerson, Cooper, Smith, Members Lansing, Waterhouse Kellipio, Executive Officer Reynolds, Minister Hatch, Commissioner Marsden, Captain McStockier, C. Bolte and a number of others.

The Board was informed that all the attendants at the cholera hospital had been dispensed with, excepting C. J. Whitney. The place was in good order, and the volunteers ready at a moment's notice to return should more cases make their appearance. The hospital was under the supervision of Dr. Myers. That gentleman made daily visits to the institution. It was decided to retain Mr. Whitney until further notice.

President Smith spoke of the work of cleaning the city. He believed it would be wise to follow up the work done by the inspectors. In some places the work had been done hurriedly, and it might be best for the Government employees of the Board to visit the infected districts and finish whitewashing and fumigating wherever it was found necessary. The entire city was now in a good sanitary condition.

The Board was informed that the Ewa people were ready to bow to the will of the Board of Health, and would agree to take anything that might be shipped under their supervision. There was a scarcity of provisions, especially among the rice planters. President Smith said Ewa plantation was planting and needed lumber. They had used every scrap about the place and if lumber could not be secured work of planting would have to cease.

Mr. Lansing wanted provisions shipped to Chinese rice planters of the island. They were dependent upon Honolulu for supplies, and it was necessary that such should be sent.

The President thought it best not to open everything; more cases might appear and then the matter would have to be gone over again.

Dr. Wood was of the opinion that it would be better to wait a while longer before raising the prohibition in shipping. Unless there was extreme urgency, he didn't believe in relaxing quarantine regulations. He could see no danger now in shipping lumber to Ewa. It was agreed to ship actual necessities to Ewa.

A request from the school teachers asking what time schools could be taken up, was considered. It was the unanimous opinion of the Board that, if no new cases of cholera appeared by next Monday, it would be safe to commence teaching.

In speaking of the cholera, the present situation, etc., Dr. Wood said the period of incubation had passed. If new cases should appear, it would mean another outbreak. There was a possibility, however, of the germs lying dormant and might spread infection, but it would be considered a separate attack.

There were a number of applications from lodges, societies, etc., about holding meetings. It was decided that these lay over. Permission had been granted to hold church services in the daytime, and band concerts.

President Smith said a mass of resolutions and communications had been received from the other islands, but as time was urgent on account of steamers leaving, action on them would be deferred for the present. Among them were complaints from the people of North and South Kona. Hana protested against the action of the Maui people, called them hard names, and said they were no good. The people up there were starving. Letters had gone by the James M. M. informing the people of Kauai that the steamer only took freight from the Pacific Mail wharf, which had been brought direct from California. The following official circular letter was sent all agents of the Board of Health on the other islands:

HAWAIIAN RELIEF SOCIETY.
Financial Standing of the Body Persons Assisted.

The expenses of the Hawaiian Relief Society for the week ended September 21st were \$1186.05. A balance of \$4576.31 remains in the bank. The sum of \$9773.55 has been subscribed to date and \$7356.05 collected. There remains to be collected, \$2417.50.

Following is the number of men, women and children helped by the society for the week ending September 21st.

From headquarters (Districts 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13), Bethel street, 5149; District Number 1, 1931; 2, 1226; 3, 1004; 8, 2613; 9, 305; 10, 1342; 10, 1003; 13, 996; 14, 550; 15, 1001; 16, 1169; 16, 502; 17, 560; 18, 1218; 20, 1234. Total, 32,318.

From all accounts Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a Godsend to the afflicted. There is no advertisement about this; we feel just like saying it.—*The Democrat*, Carrollton, Ky. For sale by all dealers. BAXON SMITH & CO., agents for H. L.

bearing a health certificate from the Board of Health may be landed at any port without hindrance."

Enclosed you will find an official statement made by the medical members of the Board, stating their opinion and acting authorities in regard to the period of incubation of cholera, which you will, doubtless, find of interest.

There has been no case of cholera here since Wednesday last, the 18th, and every effort has been made in the way of inspection, disinfecting, whitewashing and cleaning, and we feel very much encouraged in regard to the outlook.

The conditions have so changed since the time that the former instructions were given to the several committees of the Board upon the other islands that we feel fully justified in taking the action which we have taken today in regard to the landing of freight upon the other islands.

In connection with the letter, the President said that every precaution had been taken and he believed that freight could be landed on the other islands without danger to the inhabitants. If goods are fumigated and damage result therefrom, those who cause it must be responsible. It was reported from Hilo that rice and flour had been injured by fumigation. The outlook was very encouraging. In North Kona the people were complaining bitterly; the foreigners and natives needed provisions very much. The Waiakea had been along the coast, but was only allowed to land at Kealakekua bay. In view of the improved situation in Honolulu—no new cases for a week—he believed it was time to act and avoid the distress now existed. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The matter of dismissing the guards at the valleys came up and was discussed by several of the members. It was deemed advisable to retain them. The watch had been kept up at great inconvenience and by hard work.

President Smith said it had been decided to place hired inspectors at different points. If the guards were removed there might be danger, in case of new cases, of these being removed to the valleys or hid from the authorities. Ten men will be employed, soldiers being on duty at two places.

Regarding the continuance of inspection duty, the President said that several persons had suggested that the work be discontinued; at least the inspection should not be made twice daily. In connection with the question, Secretary McStockier, of the Citizens Sanitary Committee, read the following:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the Citizens Sanitary Committee the necessity for the further continuance of the service of the committee and of the volunteer inspectors acting in conjunction with them, no longer exists, and the committee asks to be relieved from further responsibilities; and be it

"Resolved, That we recommend to the Board of Health that until such time as the Board may direct, a corps of paid inspectors be employed by the Board to continue a daily inspection of the city, and that the appended list of names be forwarded to the Board as persons eligible for such employment."

The communication also named C. V. E. Dove, and asked that he be retained to finish work of mapping the infected districts, for which the committee had agreed to pay him \$125.

The President said the work of the committee had been invaluable, and the Board did not like to part company with them.

After explanation by Mr. McStockier that the inspectors would be retained until the paid officers were appointed, the resolutions were accepted and a vote of thanks tendered the committee for its valuable work.

On motion of Mr. Thurston the maps being made were ordered filed at the survey office. In case of an epidemic they could be brought into service at short notice.

The appointment of paid inspectors was left to the President. One good man in each district was thought to be sufficient, if no new cases should appear, but it would be necessary for the men to devote all their time to the work.

It was decided to keep guards at the Pali and Makapu Point until further orders.

Dr. Wood wanted special inspection made of certain of the infected districts, especially those along the Nuuanu stream. If there were germs in the water cholera might make its appearance any time. It would be beneficial to make a special study of the matter.

The matter of arrangements for allowing passengers for the other islands to return home was discussed at length, but no definite conclusion reached.

Dr. Day wanted to know when the Chinese immigrants now in the quarantine station would be shipped. The President said they would be taken by the steamer Likelihi, which would probably arrive the next day.

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HAMAKUA IS STILL WRATHY.

Terse Remarks Passed on Hilo's Edict.

OTHER DISTRICTS ILL-TREATED.

People Believe They Have as Much Common Sense as Authors of Hawaii's Sanitary Regulations—Not So Childish as Might be Supposed, Etc.

MR. EDITOR:—The people of Hamakua sympathize with Honolulu in its struggle with death in this outbreak of cholera. The precautions taken by the Board of Health to prevent its spread to the other islands and to stamp it out in Honolulu, have been watched and studied with the greatest care and interest by all of our citizens. At a meeting of representative citizens from all parts of the district held at Honokaa, resolutions expressing confidence in the Board of Health in their efforts to protect the outlying districts, in their local agent as such, and also that all rules and regulations formulated by said Board must be strictly observed, were passed unanimously.

About the time this meeting was held, a steamer with supplies arrived on this coast from Honolulu. This steamer had subjected herself and cargo to all the requirements of the Board of Health. Having done so, and cleared from Honolulu in good faith, the people of Hamakua were willing to accept her freight. But an edict was issued from Hilo forbidding it to be landed.

In view of the fact that this shipment had been countenanced by the Board of Health, a portion of it was landed, with the approval of all of the people of the district. Upon this the same Hilo authority, presumably, placed a quarantine line between the points alleged to be possibly infected and the balance of the Hilo district, a portion of Hilo district having joined hands with us on this issue. This action, so far, was perfectly right and proper. No objection was made, except in the form of more or less chaffing.

When, however, the attempt was made to quarantine us against ourselves, as though we were a parcel of unthinking children, by placing quarantining guards in the midst of the united community, the attempt failed, as it would invariably under like conditions.

We now thought our troubles with our neighbors were over. They had shut us out in the cold, and had compelled us to consume our own butter, but we supposed we would be allowed to attend to our own affairs, receive such freight and supplies at our own landings as the Board of Health would permit, after having used all precautions against conveying infection which were in their opinion necessary.

Wade Armstrong has returned for this school year.

Last week, under the direction of Miss Axtell, the faculty gave an impromptu recital. The regulations of the Board of Health disappointed a large number of friends who expected to be present.

Alas! The thought came near proving to us to be as simple minded as the Hilo authorities evidently thought we were. Another edict passed out, to the effect that five ports of entry were to be established on the Island, not one of which was to be on the Hamakua coast. When asked why, the reply was, substantially, "It was so ordered because it was ordered so, and because the authorities were dissatisfied with the degree of submissiveness shown by Hamakua!" Gee Whiz!

And we poor, ignorant mortals fancied that in complying with the requirements of the Board of Health we were conforming ourselves to the will and wishes of what is, or should be, at this juncture the highest authority in the land.

However, the last mentioned edict was not, so far as known, carried into effect. Events crowded on each other's heels too rapidly. We have all seen the reception accorded the party of tourists which attempted to visit the volcano. If there is any term which will properly describe this proceeding other than a high-handed outrage, that term is not in ordinary, every day use.

Now comes the latest exploit to date, which has been the cause of some surprise, more wonder and most indignation. In Honolulu, at the time the scourge first appeared, were a number of malefactors comprising a number of school teachers, ministers of the Gospel, sundry Government officials, etc. The great and unparalleled crime committed by these outlaws, was that they were away from home at this time and wished for some inscrutable reason to return. Well, the Board of Health, whose province it was, formulated certain rules and regulations, by complying with which, these well individuals were informed they might return to their homes.

Dr. Wood wanted special inspection made of certain of the infected districts, especially those along the Nuuanu stream. If there were germs in the water cholera might make its appearance any time. It would be beneficial to make a special study of the matter.

The matter of arrangements for allowing passengers for the other islands to return home was discussed at length, but no definite conclusion reached.

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prevented from landing. We in Hamakua heard of the stoning by telephone, and that some favored compelling all to return to what they considered a death-trap, i.e., Honolulu. We made strenuous efforts to get word to the steamer, that if she would bring her passengers to one of our ports they would be allowed to land. We did not then know that the authority of the Board of Health had been superseded, and believed, and believe yet for that matter, that we were justified in allowing people who had complied with the regulations, to land on our shores.

Whether the message was delivered or not, is not known at the time of writing, but be the reason what it may, the chance was not seized, and the poor unfortunate fell upon the tender mercies of what will hereafter be known as the Hilo Board of Health, who sentenced them to further isolation on Hilo's far-famed plow ground, familiarly known as Cocoanut Island, which consists of a sandspit with a few lauhala and cocoanut trees on it, and is surrounded by shallow water, to be capped with more fumigation, etc.

Of course, they had as an offset to their enforced absence from homes, friends and business, the pleasure of staring at the beauty of Hilo and its surroundings. But to one not a Hiloite, even this view is liable to pall after a while, especially if one is viewing against his or her will, and for no particular reason except that someone or somebody else had an acute attack of "We know it all."

Finally, owing to initial freedom from infection or to the precautionary measures of the Board of Health of Honolulu, no case of infectious disease developed. It is idle to say "there might have been." As described by individuals who have endured both ordeals the Hilo fumigation is a mere farce, as compared to that prescribed by the Board of Health of Honolulu.

HAMAKUA.

PUNAHOU FLASHES.

Faculty Enjoy a Recreation—New School Hall Progressing Rapidly.

Work on the new school hall is progressing rapidly, and Professor Hosmer thinks it will be ready for occupancy by January 1st.

A few days ago, for a little recreation, the gentlemen of the faculty indulged in a wild game of "scrub" on the baseball diamond. The ladies, always so prominent at all athletic contests, occupied reserved seats and cheered every misplay. Baseball will doubtless be revived at Punahoa.

Your reporter discovered Professor Ingalls in Bishop Hall, and in reply to a question he stated that the last two weeks had been busy ones for him, in reorganizing and systematizing the chemicals and apparatus of his department. A glance about, convinced us that it was possible to have neatness and order even in a chemical laboratory.

Wade Armstrong has returned for this school year.

Last week, under the direction of Miss Axtell, the faculty gave an impromptu recital. The regulations of the Board of Health disappointed a large number of friends who expected to be present.

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However, the last mentioned edict was not, so far as known, carried into effect. Events crowded on each other's heels too rapidly. We have all seen the reception accorded the party of tourists which attempted to visit the volcano. If there is any term which will properly describe this proceeding other than a high-handed outrage, that term is not in ordinary, every day use.

Now comes the latest exploit to date, which has been the cause of some surprise, more wonder and most indignation. In Honolulu, at the time the scourge first appeared, were a number of malefactors comprising a number of school teachers, ministers of the Gospel, sundry Government officials, etc. The great and unparalleled crime committed by these outlaws, was that they were away from home at this time and wished for some inscrutable reason to return. Well, the Board of Health, whose province it was, formulated certain rules and regulations, by complying with which, these well individuals were informed they might return to their homes.

Dr. Wood wanted special inspection made of certain of the infected districts, especially those along the Nuuanu stream. If there were germs in the water cholera might make its appearance any time. It would be beneficial to make a special study of the matter.

The matter of arrangements for allowing passengers for the other islands to return home was discussed at length, but no definite conclusion reached.

Dr. Day wanted to know when the Chinese immigrants now in the quarantine station would be shipped. The President said they would be taken by the steamer Likelihi, which would probably arrive the next day.

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From all accounts Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a Godsend to the afflicted. There is no advertisement about this; we feel just like saying it.—*The Democrat*, Carrollton, Ky. For sale by all dealers. BAXON SMITH & CO., agents for H. L.

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LATEST NEWS FROM MAUI.

Death of John Kalama, a Prominent Native Lawyer.

SCHOOLS SHORT OF TEACHERS.

Social Functions Continue Brisk—Accident to Roy Woodward—Farewell to Baldwin Boys—Officers of Olympia on Shore—General News of the Island.

MAUI, Sept. 21.—John Kalama, Esq., one of the leading natives and most prominent lawyers of Maui died at his residence in Makawao, Friday morning, September 20th. During the same afternoon funeral obsequies were observed at the Pookela church, the services being conducted by Rev. S. Kapu of Wailuku, assisted by Dr. E. G. Beckwith of Paia, Rev. Nawahine of Waihee, and Rev. Kuia of the Paia native church. Circuit Judge J. W. Kalua delivered the eulogy and the Maunaolu Seminary girls sang the hymns. There was a very large gathering of natives and foreigners at the ceremony. Mr. Kalama was born in Pelehu, Kula, in 1853. He was educated at Lahainaluna and studied medicine under Dr. Judd, the father of the Chief Justice. Afterwards he studied law with Kaholokahiki of Honolulu and has practiced for years on Maui. At one time he was district magistrate of Makawao. He was a leader in religious matters. Some fourteen or fifteen years ago he traveled the entire group of islands as an evangelist, having been roused to action by Hallenbeck.

Among the thirty-six Maui people on board the last Claudine were a large number of teachers—Misses Zeigler, Smith and Leonard of Maunaolu Seminary; Benjamin Kahopai of the Hana school, Z. McKeague, recently appointed to the Kekoa (Kula) school, Misses Malone and Turner of the Waimea school, Louis Mideiros of the Ulupalakua school, Misses Nape and Kiuwa of the Makawao school, and a number of others.

During Sunday afternoon, the 15th, just as the Claudine was sailing around Wailea point, returning to Kahului, a carrier pigeon arrived with the news that all the passengers were landed on Cocoanut Island and were in quarantine there. The steamer departed that same afternoon for Honolulu with the mail and several passengers, among whom were Judge and Mrs. Frear, Mrs. C. M. V. Forster and Miss Mist.

It is reported that Dr. Maraura, who was formerly a Japanese physician at Wailuku and who recently left Maui for his native country, died of cholera three days after landing in Japan.

Maunaolu Seminary recently numbered but twenty-five girls on its record. The absence in quarantine of three of its teachers is the cause of this meagre attendance.

The new Kaupakalua school of Makawao district has about eighty pupils in attendance.

During Saturday, the 14th, a horse fell with Roy Woodward, of the Haiku ranch, resulting in the fracture of Woodward's collarbone. This accident will lay the young man up for several weeks.

On the same day at Hamakupoko a native, becoming entangled in some chains, was violently bitten by a mule just above the heel. It is reported that the animal held on like a bull terrier and only released his grip after repeated thrusts with a knife-blade into the roof of his mouth.

The September evening of the Makawao Literary Society will occur at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gilhus, of Hamakupoko, Friday evening, September 27th.

The corn crop of Kula is just ripening.

It is stated that recent passengers on the Claudine, before sailing from Honolulu agreed to pay, in addition to the usual fare, \$2 per diem for every additional day spent on the steamer.

On the evening of the 17th inst. a dancing party was given by Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Baldwin of Kaluanui as a farewell to Messrs. William, Arthur and Frank Baldwin, who expect to return to Yale by the next Australia. The time passed most pleasantly to the strains of good music, dancing ceasing at about 11 p.m.

During the week four officers of the U. S. S. Olympia visited Makawao, dined at Mrs. H. P. Bailey's and made the ascent to the "palace of the sun."

Misses Grace Richards and Kate

Fleming have been spending the time recently at Kaililihi. No vessels at Kabului.

Weather—General pleasant, the usual trades blowing in a shower now and then.

LAHAINA MAKES LAWS

Regulations for Landing Freight and Passengers.

LAHAINA (Maui), Sept. 23.—At a meeting of the Lahaina Sanitary Committee, held in the court house on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 18th, Fred H. Hayesden in the chair, the following resolutions were passed:

1. That no passengers be permitted to land at the ports of Maui from any vessels arriving from Honolulu, unless such passengers have undergone a quarantine of fifteen days, inclusive of the time they may have been quarantined under the regulations of the Honolulu Board of Health.

2. That the recommendation of the Board of Health of Maui, that Lahaina be the only port for West Maui, be adopted by this meeting.

3. That rice, flour, grain, coal, medical supplies, kerosene oil, steel castings and coins (especially fumigated) be allowed to be landed at the port of Lahaina, after the quarantine officer of the port has officially passed the same as being sufficiently fumigated.

4. That the recommendation of the Board of Health of Maui be adopted, that the Government physician go on board any incoming steamers arriving at this port from Honolulu; and that such boarding by said physician precede all other action in connection with such vessels.

5. That these resolutions be submitted to the citizens for approval.

6. That a meeting of citizens be called by the chairman for Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, to consider the resolutions passed by the Sanitary Committee on this day.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lahaina, held in the court house of Lahaina on Sept. 21, 1895, Judge D. Kahapalio in the chair, the Hon. W. Y. Horner made the motion that "the citizens approve the proceedings of the meeting of the Sanitary Committee of Lahaina." This was carried.

FRED. H. HAYESDEN, Chairman Sub-Committee Board of Health of Maui.

VESSELS MUST LAND.

President Smith of the Health Board So Notifies Sheriffs.

Among the mail sent by the Claudine last night were the following letters to Sheriffs Hitchcock and Andrews by W. O. Smith, President of the Board of Health:

The protests from Kona, Hamakua and Hana have been so urgent, and the conditions here have so changed for the better, that the Board of Health has decided to order that the cargoes on vessels which we allow to sail from here with clean bills of health may be landed at any port without hindrance.

This community has worked incessantly—done tremendous work, hundreds of men have been at it night and day—the doctors have done splendid work, and the epidemic is at an end.

Of course, we know that a case or cases may again appear, but we do not fear it now as we did. We preserve all our machinery and are ready at any hour, night or day, to go for any case or any point of danger.

Systematic inspection and disinfection is maintained.

Yesterday was general house-cleaning day. Over 1000 persons whitewashed houses (we gave out over 1120 brushes), and the work has been going on all day today.

There is an immense amount of public spirit in Honolulu. Hundreds of inspectors and guards have been on duty for two weeks without pay. We feel greatly encouraged and most thankful.

CHARITY AT HOME.

Olowalu Party Donates \$50 and Stops Payment of Draft.

Speaking of people changing their minds," said a person interested in the work of the Hawaiian Relief Society yesterday, "a case came to my notice a few days ago, when a number of subscriptions amounting to \$260 came down from Maui for the work of relieving needy Hawaiians. Enclosed in the same letter was a check for \$50 from a party at Olowalu. Every one at the central depot of the society was jubilant over the receipt of the money. Suddenly there came a letter saying that 'charity begins at home,' and as cholera might break out in Maui, it had been deemed best to write the bankers here requesting them not to honor the check." It is thought the sender feared the five days' quarantine of the Honolulu Board of Health would be enforced, and as citizens of Maui are of the opinion that longer length of time is necessary, the cholera epidemic might spread to that place. In that event a Hawaiian Relief Society would be formed there and the \$50 used for "charity at home."

Day of Atonement.

Commencing Friday evening, September 27th, the Jewish people will celebrate the Day of Atonement, the greatest of all days to

the Jew. It is observed by a strict fast from sunset to sunset, not a morsel of food either to eat or drink allowed to pass the lips.

The ten days intervening between Jewish New Year's day and the Day of Atonement, are given to repentance for the sins of the previous year, and on the Day of Atonement the names of those who are to die, are written and sealed in the Book of Life by the Almighty.

The day is very strictly observed all over the world.

Mules for Sale.

34 FINE MULES.

Weighing from 1000 to 1200 lbs.

From 5 to 6 years old, all thoroughly broken, are offered for sale.

Can be seen at Independence Park.

WILLIAM NORTON.

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Don't Get Entangled

in the meshes of disease. The list is long. Consumption has a small beginning—a cough or cold is the commonest.

Putnam's Cherry Cough

will afford relief at once, and positive cure. But don't neglect a cough. The older the cough the harder to cure—that's experience. The fact that PUTNAM'S has cured others is the best reason you should take it—now.

Sold in 25c. and 50c. Bottles.

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BREEDER OF

FINE HORSES AND CATTLE

From the Thoroughbred

Standard-bred Stallion Nutwood, by

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Norman Stallion Captain Grawl.

Native-Bred Stallion Boswell.

Also a Choice Lot of

BULLS, COWS AND CALVES

From the Celebrated Bulls

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A Lot of

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 Pure-Bred Hereford Bulls For Sale.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-Hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to

W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.

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This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary

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The most Effective Skin

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OUR NEW WORKS AT KALIHI being completed we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

Artificial Fertilizers.

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Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : SEPTEMBER 27, 1895.

THE political success of Brice in Ohio, Gorman in Maryland and Quay in Pennsylvania augurs well for the sugar trust and other organizations of its kind. Money power in the United States Senate is by no means a dead letter.

SLOWLY and with apparent surety the city is recovering from the nervous suspense resulting from the cholera seige. People are gratified that the visitation has been no worse and are hopeful for the future, but at the same time have the fear of the child that has been burned. The present danger lies in being too sure of the ground already gained. We are dealing with a hidden enemy that must be watched for weeks to come and we can afford no relaxation of vigilance.

A TRAVELER in the Alps declares that the kind, generous St. Bernard dog is a myth. He calls a halt on the orators, clergymen and poets who have been using his goodness for half a century as an illustration of noble deeds, and tells us that he is a selfish brute that follows the lost traveler in the snow heaps, knocks him over, and eats up his luncheon if he has any. If this is true, we can only say that the story of the dog's sagacity and kindness, as told for many years, has done some good in its way, and it shows how a lie well told may serve a good purpose. The dog has had its day.

THE CABLE A SANITARY SAFEGUARD.

Hawaii the sanitary outpost is a new phase of the importance of this country to the United States that has been brought to the American mind by recent events. The value of these islands as a military and commercial outpost of the United States has been argued and reargued since ships of war and merchant ships have come to Honolulu. The people have listened to the pros and cons for years, and their support of either side has depended very much on their political persuasion and the mandate of the party. But when it comes to a question of protecting the public health party lines are forgotten. The people with one accord begin to look about and in the words of the maudlin Congressman ask where they are at. Thus it is that Americans who have put the Hawaiian cable down as a needless expense, an Hawaiian necessity but an American luxury, are beginning to come to their senses. They have discovered that the boot will fit the American as well as the Hawaiian leg.

As the Examiner says, the opponents of government aid to the cable project have a pretty theory but it doesn't fit a cholera epidemic. A plague infested steamer at the present time lays the whole United States liable to dangers that could easily be averted by telegraphic communication by means of which all ports along the Coast could be warned and prepared to take proper care of vessels on arrival. "There would be no particular profit for private individuals in a service of this sort—nothing that would be an inducement to a corporation to lay a cable as a commercial speculation—but its importance to the community can scarcely be questioned even by such stalwart opponents of subsidies as the New York Evening Post."

Although this country has paid a price it can ill afford, to impress these facts upon the American financiers, no military or commercial argument that Colonel Spalding and his congressional friends can offer will have more influence on the guardians of the national purse strings than this example that has cost us money and lives, and might have cost San Francisco more lives and more money.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CHOLERA.

We hope that our clever physicians will find the time to make a thorough investigation of the origin of the cholera here. In view of our relations to the Asiatic countries, it is important. While there are some who still deny that the disease is the Asiatic cholera, the majority agree that it is, and want to know exactly how it got here. It is generally believed that it came in the Belgic, but the method of its transportation is not settled. The Chinese in the steerage came from a clear port, Hongkong, and were on board five days before reaching Kobe, where the vessel was allowed only to take freight, at a distance from the shore, and this freight went into the hold. At Yokohama the vessel took Japanese in the steerage, who were not allowed to mix with the Chinese, but the Japanese came from an infected country.

If several Chinese died of the disease on the vessel, then there is the curious fact that men from a clear port were taken with it, while the people from an infected country were free from it. Why should the Chinese have it and the Japanese not have it? If the disease did exist on the vessel, why did the physician on board, if he intended to conceal the fact, take several saloon passengers with him to see the bodies of the dead men? And if they had the disease how did they get it, while isolated on the vessel for over seven days, while the Japanese, who came fresh from a country where it prevailed, did not get it?

It may be said, in searching for an explanation, that the Chinese, though isolated may have bought fruits in Kobe. How did they get it? As considerable freight was shipped at Kobe, were the germs concealed in a part of it, and did they get into the waters of our harbor through the freight and poison the fish? Of course, if the disease came from germs carried in the freight, then the ship's officers are not to be blamed because they received freight just as the vessels of many other nations were receiving it.

If the Belgic's doctor concealed the disease, what are we to do in the future? Can we trust doctor's certificates? We cannot stop our commerce. That is certain. It hardly seems probable that any member of the medical fraternity would make himself liable to the charge placed at the door of the Belgic's physician by many people in this community, and it is due him, the steamship company and the people of this country that the matter should be sifted to the bottom. Meanwhile all that can be done is to keep the city in the best sanitary condition; use the best judgment we can command whenever there is possible danger, and then, like the rest of the world, take our chances.

ANOTHER AMERICAN VIEW OF JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

Apropos of Commissioner Fitzgerald's scare on the Japanese labor question and his attempt to interest Senator White of California in the subject of excluding the Japanese from the United States, the New York Sun says that if Senator White is sensible he will hurry around the corner whenever he sees Fitzgerald approaching him on the street, and will take precise good care not to be at home when that functionary rings the door bell.

"Public sentiment in this country is not going to tolerate any application of the old sand-lot ideas and arguments to the people of Japan who want to come to our country to live. The alleged interests of 'labor on the Coast' will not be able to browbeat Congress into treating the Japanese of 1895 as undesirable immigrants, barbarians unfit to enter our gates. The statesman who at this stage of the world's progress undertakes to start an anti-Japanese agitation, or to inaugurate legislation sure to make an end of the friendly relations existing between the people of the United States and the Yankees of

the Orient, will speedily find himself in a very ridiculous and uncomfortable position. Senator White has not the reputation of being a fool. The new-born nation is not going to pour its population into the United States. The Japanese have too much to do at home, for the next fifty years or so, in working out the manifest destiny that shines now with a promise so bright. Close amity and mutually pleasant and profitable intercourse in the years to come, is the program as between the United States and Japan. The labor agitator or the short-sighted politician who gets in the way of it is sure to get knocked down and walked over."

The Sun strikes the key note when it remarks that Japan has too much to do at home to go wandering about the globe looking for trouble. Undoubtedly the United States can "pick a row" with Japan if it follows the program made out by the alarmists, and in this attempt at agitation lies the only danger.

BRITISH INTEREST IN NICARAGUA CANAL.

Discussion of Great Britain's interest in the construction of the Nicaragua canal carried on in the press of that country, gives evidence that the aggressive attitude of the American people is being watched closely, and should the United States take an active part in carrying out the project, that Great Britain will call for an understanding on the status of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The St. James Gazette in a recent leader calls for a statement from the government of where it stands. This paper states that the country appears to be heading straight for a crisis, and "there will either be a diplomatic deadlock between the two countries, or the English will surrender their treaty rights." It believes a deadlock can be avoided by discreet manipulation on the part of the Foreign Office, and, as for surrender of treaty rights, that must not occur at any cost. Ever watchful of the commercial side, the Gazette says: "Should a situation be brought about in which the United States finds it can ignore the United States of Central America, then good-bye to any hope of retaining, much less extending, our commercial hold of the republics of the Spanish main, a market in which we already suffer from uncommonly sharp competition from the Americans and Germans."

The ultimate object of the moral support given the enterprise by the United States as well as the popular demand by the American people that the government shall guarantee the required capital is regarded as not so much the cutting of the canal as "the firm establishment of the United States authority in Central America. With the canal completed wholly by the United States, the independence of the republics would be merely normal."

This being the case, the editors of London want to know what their government is going to do about it. Is the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be enforced? If not, what steps have been taken to secure the neutrality of the canal and the equality of rights and opportunities of British subjects?

From these unofficial utterances, it seems quite possible that the Congress that goes ahead with the construction of the Nicaragua canal will be called upon to come to a definite understanding with Great Britain. The latest official expression from the United States regarding the convention is that it has lapsed so far as any bearing it might have on the construction of the canal as now proposed is concerned. This was the view taken by Secretary Frelinghuysen during President Arthur's administration, and it is anticipated that the same stand will be taken by the present administration. In the event of Great Britain raising the question, the revoking of the convention is within the range of possibilities, although it is not probable that Great Britain will thereby gain any concessions which will increase its hold upon Central Amer-

THE BISHOP'S DELIVERANCE.

Bishop Willis has again rattled around in the pulpit of the Anglican Church, and smote the Board of Health with the sword of his wrath. Taking for his text (II Chron. XVI, 12) the instance of Asa, who refused to seek the Lord in his disease, but went instead to the physicians, and then died, he enforces a solemn lesson upon the reprobate people of Honolulu, who closed the churches, went off to the physicians, and stopped the spread of cholera. The closing of the churches by the people and the refusal of Asa to seek the Lord in his sickness are regarded as parallel cases by the Bishop. But, somehow, they seem to be at right angles, instead of parallel, as Asa died and our people continued to live. Perhaps the point is "in the application on it," as Captain Cuttle said, or perhaps there is no point. Asa, says the Bishop, found medical aid powerless and died. This community found medical aid powerful and it lives, even if it did close the churches. Where is the point?

The Bishop remarks that "one of the first duties of religion is obedience." But his argument seems to be that, while one must obey the health laws made by the Board of Health, there is no law against making ugly faces at the Board, nor any rule against calling them names. The Bishop, however, has a most serious charge to make against the members of his own church. "Have you suffered yourselves to be leavened by the hypocrisy and materialism that surround you?" he asks, because they did not protest against the closing of his church. He then pictures the dreadful calamity which would have befallen these recreant members, if the doors had remained closed much longer. He tells them what a precious privilege they might have lost, and he harrows up their feelings on this line. And the moral of it is, that they had better "tend up" in the future. To say to a person who voluntarily abstains from poi, "what a dreadful calamity it would be if the poi supply were cut off!" may contain a great moral truth, but it don't inspire much regret or remorse. Rev. Bishop, such an appeal does not touch their feelings. Try them on another tack. Threaten to resign, and see if that will not fetch up the backsliders.

The kind, gentle, Christian-like

remarks of the Bishop regarding the low estimate put on religion by "the faction which rules the city," show him in his best light, and must be especially pleasing to the Lord, who, while on earth, spoke of charitable feeling as the greatest of virtues. Let the scoffer look and be humble, before this white, beautiful soul, which holds no gall, in the fullness of its benignant self-righteousness. Thrice happy is a land endowed with such a genial climate, and such a loving Bishop!

THE AFTER-MATH.

From the correspondence we receive from the other islands, it is certain that it will be many a day before there will be peace in the several communities, where individuals have suffered from the arbitrary action of the local board of health.

Men or women, quarantined beyond the accepted five days limit, by neighbors who have lost their heads and inflicted upon them an unnecessary, and even cruel imprisonment for many days more, are not going to be "resigned" or "forgiving" about it. A period of hard feeling and recrimination now follows.

It is a pity that at the first news of the outbreak of cholera, the people of the other islands did not send representatives here at once to examine and make report on the situation.

Had they done this, there would have been united action, and much annoyance avoided. Each community attempted to run itself, without reference to any other community, and the "leading men" of each community appear to have assumed that the Board of Health, of this city, did not understand its business, and the only safe rule was, "each

man for himself." We believe that great allowances should be made for the acts of the men in these remote places, because they felt very serious responsibility and acted accordingly to their light. But why did they not get a little more light?

While the citizens of Kauai were rather frantic over the landing of passengers from Honolulu, and the people of Maui forcibly sent away passengers fully disinfected, and the people of Hilo corralled on Cocoanut Island many passengers completely disinfected, according to the latest regulations of the Government of the United States, here in Honolulu, physicians, who had just been in the infected districts, and in the cholera hospital would simply change their clothes and wash their hands, and visit families and dine out with their friends and the danger of contagion was not even thought of.

Our ladies admittedly inferior in courage to the Hilo men, received these medical men at their tables without any hesitation, while across two ocean channels, men and women, in a much less "dangerous" condition were barricaded out of comfort and conveniences.

It is extremely unfortunate that the people of the other islands held in contempt the cholera regulations of the American people, who, it is believed, have a lively sense of the need of protection against disease, and who recently passed through a cholera season. Now and then, it is worth while to take something on trust, even if it is the medical authority of sixty-five millions of keen witted people. During the cholera season of 1892 in the United States the isolated communities did what the people of the other islands have just done. In a number of instances emigrant trains were stopped by town committees, and poor men, women and children were cast out on the prairie without food or shelter. As the scare decreased better methods prevailed.

We in Honolulu do not put on airs. Our community, like all other communities acts, and will act, like a dog with a tin can tied to his tail whenever the occasion arises. But in this cholera business we had a lot of clever doctors who did not lose their heads, and have, so far, taken us through the rapids with hardly a scratch on the keel. We know it and heartily thank them for it.

THE community is asking what the Government is doing to bring the "tar and feathers" vigilance committee to justice. It is reasonable to suppose that the Government is not going to sleep over the subject simply because it does not proclaim to the world what evidence, if any, has been obtained. Certainly it is that no official is foolish enough to think that the affair can be passed over with a farcical attempt at investigation, and although Marshal Brown has not told the street corner orators just what he is doing in the matter, the sensible public has confidence that he will leave no stone unturned until every member of the "committee" is brought before the bar of justice.

The New York World says that President Cleveland intends to recognize the Cuban insurgents, and contemplates advising the purchase of the island from Spain. This story sounds like the World, and unless the President of the United States has undergone a great change of heart, it will probably turn out as the majority of its stories of a similar character do—founded on a possible fact. The continued success of the Cuban insurgents makes it quite probable that they will soon be favored with the formal and somewhat tardy recognition of the United States.

Its Value Recognized by Physicians.
As a rule I am opposed to proprietary medicines. Still I value a good one, especially when such is the source of relief from pain. As a topical (external) application I have found Chamberlain's Pain Balm the best remedy I have ever used for neuralgia of any kind. I have conscientiously recommended it to many persons. WILLIAM HOENE, M. D., Janesville, Wis. Sold by all dealers Besson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

Timely Topics

September 26, 1895.

A great many of the modern inventions are conceived, to a large extent, by accident, as will be seen by the following from the pen of Thomas A. Edison. In speaking of the invention of the phonograph he says:

"I was engaged upon a machine intended to repeat Morse characters which were recorded upon paper by indentations that transferred them to another circuit automatically when passed under a tracing point connected with a circuit closing apparatus.

"In manipulating this machine I found that when the cylinder carrying the indented paper was turned with great swiftness, it gave out a humming noise from the indentations—a musical rhythmic sound resembling that of human talk heard indistinctly.

"This led me to try fitting a diaphragm to the machine which would receive the vibrations or sound waves made by my voice when I talked into it, and register these vibrations upon an impressionable material placed upon the cylinder. The material selected for immediate use was paraffined paper, and the results obtained were excellent. The indentations on the cylinder when rapidly revolved caused a repetition of the original vibration to reach the ear through a recorder just as if the machine itself were talking. I saw at once that the problem of registering the human voice, so that it could be repeated by mechanical means as often as might be desired, was solved."

About this time the summer pleasures end, the damp rainy weather commences, and the housewife's duties begin; right methods make these duties a pleasure also. If you are in search of a stove that will lessen the trials of cooking examine the merits of the GOLDEN ANVIL RANGE. This range is made from the very best cold rolled sheet steel constructed on principles best known to us for strength and convenience. It is guaranteed to use one-third less wood or coal per day than any stove made. The baking qualities for either roasts or pastry are unsurpassed. The grate of the fire box is made three cornered shape thus presenting a new, clean surface each day. At the back and above the range is a full length shelf with nickled racks for the placing and keeping dishes warm. With each range we furnish a coil connection for hot water purposes. To those who desire a first-class, A1 range, nothing better is to be found on the market than the GOLDEN ANVIL.

We also have the PANSY stove in three sizes, suitable for coal or wood. The PANSY is a modern made stove in every respect, with complete free draft and is built to wear. To those who desire a stove and not a range the PANSY should be considered as we have found them an excellent seller and they have given perfect satisfaction.

Oil stoves seem to be a favorite with people who do not wish a lasting fire and to those we say do not make a purchase until you have seen the DIETZ TUBULAR in operation. This stove given a thorough unprejudiced test, will convince the most skeptical of its superior merits, which completely supersede all previous efforts in producing a perfectly satisfactory stove for burning oil or gas successfully.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels' Bank,

307 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Public schools on Oahu will not open until further notice.

J. A. Hopper and family are at the Atlanta, Georgia, exposition.

Mrs. W. A. Kinney was a passenger by the Kauai from the island of that name yesterday.

The faculties of Oahu College and Punahoa Preparatory school appear in another column of this morning's issue.

Ed C. Wright, general auditor of the Southern Pacific railway at San Francisco, and wife are coming to Honolulu on a pleasure trip.

Detective Hannah has arrived at San Francisco with Edwin Catley, who swindled George P. Gow, a commercial traveler, out of about \$2000.

Mark Twain has arrived at Sydney. In an interview, the humorist expressed himself as disappointed in not being able to lecture at Honolulu.

Jewish Day of Atonement commenced at sunset yesterday and will end at sunset today. The occasion will be generally recognized by Hebrew residents.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company have something to say about inventions being accidents and the superior qualities of the Golden Anvil ranges, Pansy stoves, and Deitz oil stoves.

The Hawaiian Lime and Stone Company is the latest organization to develop home industry. The company guarantee the best quality of lime and at the cheapest market prices.

H. W. Severance and wife, Julian D. Hayne and wife, C. M. Cooke and family, and Miss May Mott-Smith are among the island people registered at the Occidental hotel, San Francisco.

The several hundred persons employed to do whitewashing and disinfecting Monday and Tuesday were paid off at the police station yesterday by clerk Dow, at the rate of \$1.50 per diem.

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will take place at Dallas, Texas, without legal interference. The highest criminal court in the State has just decided that there is no law against prize-fighting.

Albert L. Colsten, of Cornell University, arrived on the Coptic, and will take charge of the department of Mechanical and Free Hand Drawing at Oahu College and Punahoa Preparatory School.

Albert Lucas has accepted a position with Lucas Bros. as book-keeper, succeeding his brother William, who has been in ill health for some time, and who will go to the Coast as soon as he is able to travel.

The fight between Claus Spreckels and his son Rudolph over the 5000 shares of Pashan sugar stock given the son by his father is being contested in the courts at San Francisco. A decision is expected shortly.

Amarino started fifth in a three-quarter mile race at Sacramento on the 14th. At the quarter he was in the sixth place, and finished in that order. The Hawaiian horses are not doing as well as was expected of them.

Repairs to the Australia being of such a nature that they cannot be rushed, it is believed the steamer will be two days late in arriving here this trip. As many men as can be employed are working on the ship.

Young Harry Houdlette, son of Captain Houdlette of the steamer Australia, was taken to the United States Marine Hospital at San Francisco on the 14th inst. with a broken leg, the result of an accident aboard ship.

Hon. Edward Blake, the celebrated Canadian lawyer, will sail from San Francisco on October 15th for New Zealand, where he goes to act as umpire in an arbitration case connected with the Midland railway of New Zealand.

A normal class, under the special direction of a qualified instructor, consisting of a one year's course, will be formed at the time of opening of the schools next Monday, at the new Bishop building, Emma street. Tuition will be free.

The September term of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands will be convened on Monday, September 30, at 10 o'clock a.m. The attention of attorneys is called to the rule of June 24, 1895, requiring certificates on perfecting appeals or exceptions.

George E. Smithies, the accountant, yesterday took the oath of allegiance to the Republic before the Clerk of the Judiciary Department. Mr. Smithies' friends believe there is now no reason why he should not attain his former status in the administration of responsible positions.

FROM EATING RAW CRABS.

An Aged Native Woman Taken Sick This Morning.

Another case of cholera was discovered at 6:40 this (Friday) morning in Kikihale, at the end of Hotel street. The victim, Paina, a woman sixty-five years old, was taken sick at 6:30 of the evening before. She and all the persons in the immediate vicinity were moved to the cholera hospital. Dr. Myers, Armstrong Smith and the nurses were put on duty again. Fresh crab shells were found in the woman's house, and it is supposed she contracted the disease from eating raw crabs.

SALVATION ARMY.

Brigadier Keppel Disappointed Over His Trip—Polynesia Next.

Brigadier J. J. Keppel of the Salvation Army, who returned from Honolulu last Friday, is at his home in Oakland. He is somewhat disappointed over his trip. He went to the Islands intending to participate in the dedication of a new hall the army had just completed. The cholera outbreak, however, intervened, as the Government refused to allow any public gatherings during the prevalence of the disease. General Keppel remained at the Islands only two days.

The cholera will prove a serious obstacle to the development of the plans of the army for forwarding their work in the islands of the Pacific. Honolulu is to be made the central post for a great amount of labor to be performed in the South Pacific. It is the intention of the army to extend its field into the South Seas as soon as it becomes well established in the Sandwich Islands.

Ensign Reid, in command of the Oakland corps, said last evening, when interviewed at the People's Theater barracks, that the work is increasing with greater rapidity than had been anticipated. "We have a most efficient corps of officers," said he. "Adjutant G. D. Eggee and his wife, who were formerly in Oakland, are in charge of the work throughout the islands and are assisted by six officers. There are three corps altogether. As soon as the work is well established in Hawaii delegations will proceed to Southern Polynesia and Micronesia."—S. F. Chronicle, September 14th.

PHILADELPHIA FITTING OUT.

The cruiser Philadelphia was at San Francisco on the 15th fitting out for a cruise northward. On the 18th an entertainment and dance was given aboard. Invitations were accepted by several hundred prominent people from the Bay City and adjoining towns. The favorite vessel was artistically decorated, visitors utilizing every available space for placing the mass of flowers brought aboard.

There are about thirty-five vacancies to be filled before the cruiser completes her complement. Executive Officer Ingersoll has given out that only Americans will be accepted. The Philadelphia has the reputation of being a "happy" ship. Both Captain Cotton and Executive Officer Ingersoll are idolized by the men, and on the other hand the crew is the best behaved in the navy.

The white cruiser will leave for the north as soon as her supplies are taken on, and during her northward cruise will visit Seattle, Tacoma and other Sound cities.

Pure Water at Punahoa.

Two large Atkins Carbon Filters with earthen containers have been placed in Punahoa Preparatory School, from which pure water will be supplied to children. Messrs. Kennedy and Hedeman, at the Honolulu Iron Works, have agreed to supply boiled water daily. Every precaution is taken in regard to all sanitary arrangements both at the college and preparatory school.

Warrimoo Not Coming.

A Washington dispatch of Sept. 14th says the Postoffice Department has issued a notice that the sailing of the steamer Warrimoo from Vancouver, via Honolulu, has been canceled, and there will be no sailing from Vancouver for Australia during October, or until the cholera scare abates.

Must Protect Missionaries.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—A special to the Daily News from Washington says: Minister Taylor has been instructed to demand from Spain protection for American missionaries in the Caroline Islands.

Chinese Denied Admission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury today sent a telegram to the Collector of Customs at Ogdensburg, N. Y., directing him not to admit any of the 200 Chinese recently landed at Vancouver, en route to the Atlanta Exposition.

ABOUT THE CHOLERA SCOURGE.

Miss Burhans Writes of Conditions in Honolulu During Epidemic.

Natives Believe White People Wanted to Poison Them and Refuse to Take Medicine—Deaths.

TACOMA (Wash.), Sept. 15.—Miss Nettie Burhans, formerly in the Tacoma public schools, and for two years a resident of Honolulu, in a letter to her sister, Miss Lena Burhans, a teacher in the Emerson School, indicates that cholera will carry off a large per cent. of the natives, because they will not report cholera victims to the Board of Health. The natives believe the white people want to poison them, and they, therefore, refuse to take medicine.

In one instance a physician found natives burying a cholera victim alive. The cholera-stricken kanaka was not dead, but his grave had already been dug, and he was too miserable to care to object. The physician prevented the burial until the man was dead. At one of their feasts the natives ate dead horse meat. The horse had died of lockjaw and was in a decaying condition.

While there were but twenty cases and seventeen deaths September 1st, there were thirty-five known cases and thirty deaths four days later. Up to September 6th only two whites had died, one a sailor from the Bennington, whom it is supposed swallowed infected water while bathing, and one woman who ate raw fish. The whites are not alarmed. They drink boiled filtered water.

Honolulu is reported as being very dirty, and is being cleansed as a result of the presence of cholera. Some extracts from Miss Burhans' letter follow:

"Cholera was brought by the steamer Belgic from Japan. Seven natives died in two days after eating tainted dead horse meat and tainted leaves for England next week."

It was rumored early in the evening that a prominent member of the club had offered a purse of \$10,000 for the winner in a match race between the Defender and the Valkyrie III. Mr. Drexel of Philadelphia today offered \$10,000 for a race competition to take place anywhere in American waters.

Mr. Kersey, speaking of the offer of

Colonel Taylor of Boston, said that as

Lord Dunraven had decided not to

race his yacht again in America, it

was idle to discuss that or any other

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MADE AN ASS OF HIMSELF.

Joaquin Miller Writes of His Experiences During January Rebellion.

GREAT CIVIL WAR OF HAWAII

The Long-Haired Poet of the Sierras Describes the Part Played by Blue President Dole Marched Barefooted to Scene of Conflict—Sharpshooters.

Joaquin Miller, who on the first day of the January affair, stood on the veranda of the Hawaiian Hotel and with a wild far away look in his left eye said, "I feel the thrills of battle coursing through my veins. I must away to the field; to the front 'mid the powder and smoke of the fray," has decided that he at that time made an ass of himself. To throw suspicion from himself he has joined himself to the staff of funny writers of the San Francisco Call and given the following description of his experience during that January affair:

And now as to the wars. Will these unwarlike natives and the belligerent sons of missionaries make another San Domingo of the far, fair islands? Let us look at their great civil war. Two voluminous histories have already appeared, published by two little comic newspapers there—official organs, both of them. My own history is as yet unpublished; but I fought and led all through that great and gory war of glory, and so when it does appear please read it.

Captain King led the infantry in the first hot day's fight. It was the hottest of all the five-days war; for the mercury rose far above par. King led the infantry. Tied the horse. He was a borrowed horse and I had to lead him—in places where the mosquitos were thickest. The dead of this day's fighting were never counted. We had no wounded. The enemy was five miles away, up a mountain; but still we charged the enemy and the battle raged till we all went into the restaurant close by, where the landlord had to charge us.

The second day's fight was led by Captain Smith. This time we got much nearer to the fearful cannibal foe—three miles being my estimate. The only reason why we did not utterly destroy the enemy was, we did not have three-mile guns, for we fired at him and he at us from morn to dewy eve. No wounded on either side, the dead not estimated.

On the third day the battle was resumed as soon as we could get back to the battle ground after a bivouac at the hotel and a breakfast on ham and eggs, at about the same range and with the same fury.

As night descended on the two contending armies at about the same hour some cattle passed within range of our park of artillery and three milch cows fell on the field. When we came back from town to resume the fight next morning we found that the enemy had descended from the lava caves and skinned and roasted and were literally devouring these cows. General Wilcox, commanding the non-office-holder forces, requested to be not disturbed at his breakfast. The President, after consulting with his Cabinet, which he always carried with him, as well as a silk parasol and a saber, said it would have a good effect abroad and so ordered that the enemy should not be disturbed at breakfast. We slept on our arms in a banana grove till it was cool enough to go back to town.

But the great fifth and final day of this fearful civil war was now upon us, and a bloody day it was, as you shall see. The sharpshooters, all young men of the first office-holder families and well up in the Greek roots, had found the enemy entrenched on a mountain above the eastern gate of the city and the united forces of the Hawaiian army moved forth at dawn to dislodge or destroy him.

Too much cannot be said of these brave, brave young sharpshooters. They were nearly all white. If there was any one among them of mixed blood he was at least a prince in his own right, and all so young, so young; and all so learned, so learned! They were infantry and all spoke either Greek or Kauka. Some of them had their nurses with them. These pretty little native nurses carried their little bottles or rolled them along in little baby carts while the pretty little sharpshooters prattled and played with their Greek roots as they strode defiantly to the deadly front. Infantry in arms!

The Portuguese troops were barefooted, but the ladies of Honolulu stood by the gate as they passed out to battle and handed each man a pair of their second-best shoes. These brave men tied the shoes together by the strings and swung them on their guns. General Soper, commander-in-chief of all the office-holders' armies of the twelve Hawaiian Islands, drew his sword, and halting the Portuguese soldiers at the point of his sword commanded them to put on their shoes. The brave men hesitated—not almost revolted, but at last they reluctantly obeyed. That sword was mightier than the men. However, they did not march as well after that. At least, when in sight of the enemy, they all sat down in the road and began taking off their shoes. The general again drew that terrible sword, and as he did so he roared out: "What in hell are you taking off your shoes for?" "What for in hell take off shoe? If no take off shoe how hell can run?" roared the Portuguese captain in return.

At this the President, who also marched barefooted to the scene of the conflict—the better to encourage his men and not at all to imitate Washington at Valley Forge, or to be able to go to town the faster, as his

enemies have said—now whispered in the ear of his Attorney General.

"The point is well taken," answered the astute Attorney General. "It is a legal question, and the law is with the lame soldiers."

So they all marched along barefooted to within the usual three miles of our mutual enemies. And here the first and, let us say, the last blood of this fratricidal war was shed. The captain of the brave German troops was now suddenly and without warning shot low down on the bottom of his back; but whether he did it in attempting to draw his pistol or replace it in the scabbard hisilians differ. When we laid him on his face to dress the wound this noble soldier shed scarce a tear. Then the President came up, leaning on the arm of his favorite Cabinet Minister, both with swords in their right hands and beautiful little pink Parisian parasols in their left. When the President saw how the man was wounded he promoted him on the spot.

The enemy on the distant mountain, suspecting that some one of the brave little sharpshooters might have got lost in the brush, and that we were grouped together in a Cabinet meeting to determine what was best to do, suddenly ceased firing and hoisted the pol flag. Immediately the President called a Cabinet meeting to decide what course of action would have the best influence abroad. Of course, he didn't care about the President of the United States, but the Emperor of Germany, one of whose brave subjects lay there in his own gore, and "our cousin," to put it in diplomatic language, the Empress of India, and also the Czar of all the Russias—these must be awed! I aver! The Cabinet decided that it must stand on its dignity. It accordingly stood, the Greek root infantry formed in hollow square around the nurse maids, bottles and baby carriages as the fearful black and quarter-black and freckled and red-headed non-office holders approached, having left their rides leaning against the rocks on the mountain side.

General Wilcox, their leader, who spends his summers at Newport, and his winters in Italy because of a slight cough, now coughed slightly. The Cabinet was like rocks around the President—a wave-washed rock, where waves roar and roll and—but let us suspend suspense. After coughing several times General Wilcox said he should like to see Attorney General Smith. Smith blushed modestly and pointed his silk Parisian parasol up at the towering President. It was enough, enough. The President raised his parasol to its full height, and told Wilcox that he should have to sentence him to death for a few days. "For see what you have done," said the President, tearfully. "This poor man may be able to walk about tomorrow, but he will not be able to sit up for a month." Wilcox was sorry he cried, and so the sharpshooters took him prisoner.

Bearing our wounded we slowly returned from the field of battle through the great gate and found that the enemy had preceded us and had surrendered as prisoners of war, and all asking for an office if only as police or to work on the roads. And thus ended the one and only war of the Hawaiian Islands. The dead were never numbered, but our wounded was counted and cared for. He was a carriage-trimmer by trade and so the pension allowed him was not so great as it would have been had he been a messenger-boy or anybody else who has to make his living sitting down.

This war wears the belt as the most civil war that was ever fought in the annals of history, ancient or modern, on all this gory globe; and if ever there is another civil war on these islands, which heaven forbid, it will be even more civil than this, for there is only one German carriage-trimmer in Honolulu and he will not again be required to carry a pistol. He has done enough.

A ROOT BEER RECIPE

"The ingredients are: sugar, warm water, yeast and the bottled extract. Bottle the mixture immediately in strong bottles or jugs, tying down the cork securely. Locate bottles in a warm place to start fermentation. In twenty four hours it will be ready to drink, but will effervesce more freely if allowed to stand three or four days, etc." "This is simply a recipe for making alcohol, and all temperance people ought to recognize it as such. All alcohol is made by the decay or fermentation of the sugar in a sweet liquid. Every such liquid (unless put up hot in air tight cans), fermenting in ordinary temperature, inevitably makes alcohol, and temperance people should know better than to be humbugged into making, using and recommending the very article they are so busily fighting."—Y.W.C.T.U.

In a recent letter to the manufacturers, Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the Spectator, Rushford, N. Y., says: "It may be a pleasure to you to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of your own state, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, Iowa, was about to visit me a few years since, and before leaving home wrote me, asking if they were sold here, stating if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be without them." The medicines referred to are Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cure of colds and croup; Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, tame back pain in the side and chest, and Chamberlain's Cholera, Cough and Diarrhoea Remedy, for bowel complaints. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quarter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit, and unequalled by any other. They are for sale here by all dealers.

BENSON, SMITH & CO., agents for H.I.

Hilo is developing great tennis enthusiasm. A club has been formed, and there is talk of joining an inter-island tournament.

SERVED THEIR COUNTRY WELL.

Complete List of Volunteer Inspectors and Sub-inspectors.

PAID INSPECTORS APPOINTED

Citizens Sanitary Committee Have Turned Over Everything to the Marshal—All Reports to be Made to That Official—Details of the Work Done.

The Citizens Sanitary and Relief Committee vacated Carter & Kinney's office yesterday afternoon; all the paraphernalia used in carrying out the effective work accomplished by them was removed to the marshal's office, where some details will be arranged in the matter of proper lists for use of the new paid inspectors appointed yesterday by the Board of Health.

The new inspectors will begin their labors this morning and continue until further orders from the marshal. All reports will be made that official in the future.

A complete list of the volunteer inspectors and sub-inspectors is appended:

PAID INSPECTORS.

District.	District.
1 E Devausquelle	12 E H Naoho
2 H Zerbe	13 S K Moses
3 D Kahalelio	14 H Nilson
4 E Silva	15 Robert Boyd
5 Lloyd	16 H Standen
6 S A Gunst	17 J McQueen
7 Geo Galbraith	18 J Braun
8 U Napoleon	19 J Kealohakui
9 Geo Smithies	20 E Woodward
10 Thor Cummins	21 WL Drummond
11 Charles Lucas	

VOLUNTEER INSPECTORS.

District.	District.
1 J A Low	12 Antone Perry
2 T A Lloyd	13 W Dillingham
3 Brother Frank	14 J A Magoon
4 Henry Smith	15 Robert Boyd
5 Henry Holmes	16 Geo Carter
6 A V Gear	17 C B Ripley
7 J H Fisher	18 Abe Fernandez
8 C B Wilson	19 W Mutch (asstd by E Damon)
9 F J Lowrey	20 Jos Maraden
10 H E Cooper	21 C M Hyde
11 William Auld	

VOLUNTEER SUB-INSPECTORS.

DISTRICT 1.—J. K. Baker, John C. Lane, L. K. Sheldon, Robert Holmes, M. Aona, W. K. Waiauau, J. L. Aholo, D. Kahaleahu, James Kolikoli, Sam Kalao, Ed. Duvalle, Lot Lane, A. S. Prescott.	DISTRICT 2.—John H. Thompson, S. Paalubi, N. Fernandez, William McGurn, John Hiram, J. M. Kaneakua, George Gray, Charles Rose, J. K. Pendergast, J. K. Nakookoo.
DISTRICT 3.—F. Kuroda, Eli Crawford, W. Crawford, W. C. Achi, W. Nott, John Moses, J. F. Figueredo, W. Chang Hoon, Charles Warren, J. W. Nabaualau, D. H. Nahauheio, S. K. Aki, D. Crownberg, Chas. Clark.	DISTRICT 4.—Wm. F. Love, Phil. Braun, J. N. K. Keola, H. W. Peck, J. D. Holt, J. A. Johnson, W. R. Sims, D. T. Bailey, E. H. F. Wolter, A. G. M. Robertson, Chang Kim, Henry Hapal, Wray Taylor, H. A. Farmalee, Bruce Cartwright, C. D. Chase, E. P. Chapin, J. M. Webb, R. L. Auerbach, V. H. Kitca, E. Silva, Joe Silva, J. P. Dias, Joaquin Silva, A. V. Soares, T. P. Melvin, J. M. Camara, J. F. Eckardt.
DISTRICT 5.—E. C. Winston, Carl Mett, F. A. Hosmer, Collins, J. H. Soper, G. D. Freeth, C. Crabbe, A. H. Mossman, Halstead, H. Crabbe, R. Catton, L. Marks, Peacock, McKenzie, Humphreys, C. R. McVeigh, J. W. Podmore, C. Forster, Akau, W. McEryde, T. J. King, J. Morgan, W. H. Cooper, G. Ingham, W. Herrick, J. H. Jones, J. L. Dumas, F. W. McChesney S. Lederer.	DISTRICT 6.—E. B. Barthrop, J. B. Daniels, W. H. Wright, I. Harboldt, W. M. Templeton, G. A. Mauer, I. A. Lowell, F. L. Dorth, Arthur Reynolds, I. K. Napoleon, George Turner, F. W. Damon, Bruce Waring, S. A. Gunst, Viggo Jacobsen, Tom Dow.
DISTRICT 7.—Dr. Elger, C. B. Gray, J. B. Gibson, K. Podeyn, Dan Logan, L. C. Hough, J. Galbraith, Geo. Rose, J. Liwal, J. Leleo, C. B. Cooper.	DISTRICT 8.—S. Harris, Jr., M. K. Keohokalole, U. Napoleon, E. K. Lihikalani, Walter McBryde, C. T. Wilder, H. M. Whitney, Jr.
DISTRICT 9.—A. F. Cooke, G. E. Smithies, E. Wodehouse, L. H. Dee, W. W. Harris, E. Beuner, Dr. Grossman, Paul Mullendorf, W. Berlowitz, C. A. Long, C. J. Rhodes, W. H. Wright.	DISTRICT 10.—T. P. Cummings, H. Kaculi, M. Colburn, G. J. Waller, C. J. Sherwood, J. Heleluhi, T. S. Douglas, C. Brown.
DISTRICT 11.—Wm. Auld, Chas. Lucas, Geo. Angus, Chr. Conradt.	DISTRICT 12.—W. J. Coelho, Hanola, C. M. White, A. C. Pestano.
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DISTRICT 17.—G. W. Smith, J. McQueen, B. Kane, Ihil, Dr. Nichols.	DISTRICT 18.—Kama, Machado, Rodrigues, Nakulou, Fernandes, Ponfield, F. Maby, C. E. King, Fagerros, Peter Nualau, E. Montgomery, S. Mahelema.

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RAMBLING NOTES ON MOLOKAI.

Description of Places Recently Visited by Rev. C. M. Hyde.

MANY OLD NATIVE TRADITIONS.

Some Great Convulsion Responsible for the Formation of the Island—Ideal Land for Sugar Plantations—Valuable Pasturage on Northern Shore.

(Concluded.)

The other locality, *Ka Imu Kalaua*, is one of the strongest constructions I have ever seen. It is about twenty-four feet square as it projects out of the green sward. It is composed of about ten rows of small squares, ten in each row, formed by setting up edgewise flat stones about two feet long. The story is that a Molokai chief proposed to the King of Hawaii. By the terms of the marriage contract the child was to be given in marriage only to some one of the same lineage as the King of Hawaii. But, when of age, the young princess was betrothed to a son of the King of Maui. The Hawaii man did not hear of this act of perfidy till it was too late to interfere. But as he was old he enjoined upon his sons, as a sacred duty, to execute some dire punishment on the guilty woman. In process of time, an army was gathered, and made a descent on Molokai. The Queen's forces rallied to resist the invaders, but were defeated. Fearing the possible consequences, the Queen told her sons of the wrong she had done, and the indignities she feared. She begged them to cut off her head and take it with them. The body would pass for that of a common woman, as the face could not be identified. The sons fulfilled the mother's request. But it seems the King of Hawaii had made his mark on his former consort, a peculiar scarifying of the skin on the left thigh. His soldiers were instructed how to identify the woman they sought by this described mark. The corpse was found, headless, but easily identified by this peculiar scar. The body was deliberately cut up into small pieces. For each separate piece a separate oven was made, and that is the place known as "*Ka Imu Luau*".

These lands at the western extremity of Molokai, as seen from the deck of the steamer, seem desolate and barren. True they are dry, without water, and so cannot support animal life. But the stony hillsides, as seen from the beach, change gradually as higher elevations are reached. The stones disappear. The red soil, free from this covering, gives opportunity of growth to fields of *ittma*, with a few patches of *maniente* grass. Above the fields of *ittma* we come to fine grass lands. The *maniente* has supplanted nearly all the native grasses in consequence largely of a drought in 1873 when these grasses were killed. *Pili Ittma*, however, still maintains itself alongside of the foreigner, and is a valuable pasture grass. Near the sea in the district of Puna, Hawaii, *maniente* grows very short, and is cropped so close by the horses that it is a wonder they find any sustenance; much more of a wonder that they seem to thrive so well on it.

On these upland slopes of Molokai the *maniente* grows most luxuriantly. It makes a mass nearly a foot in thickness, and to trample through it is like treading wind-rows of hay: the old and dead stems crackling under the feet. In this condition, cattle will not eat it, and what to do with it when covering hundreds of acres is one of the many difficult problems which puzzles the rancher and herder in these islands. Fire is too dangerous an agency, and yet no other appliance would seem effective enough. But these vast pastures are destitute of water. The only available resource is piping water from mountain springs miles and miles away. Large expenses in such ways necessitates a large amount of invested capital, preclude the settlement of large portions of these islands by that most desirable population, an intelligent, industrious, economical middle class of agriculturists. Sheep are such silly creatures that they need constant oversight and care. In times of drought they will get to the sea, drink the ocean brine, and die. But if there is dew or even a little moisture in the ocean breezes, they seem to thrive on the dry lands of Molokai. But, as one instance of the need of an experimental knowledge of the requirements of the various localities, sheep must be shorn in October, not in March. The heat of the tropical sun in the summer season, produces skin-burn and sores that take a long time to heal, and all this is accomplished with loss in the yearly yield of wool.

The cattle are as fat, if not as sleek, as stall-fed steers. They are of various breeds, Durham, Hereford, Holstein, though the Polled Angus seems to be the variety best adapted to Molokai pastures. The wide horns of some of the cattle show a strain of the Mexican mustang, and the difficulty in milking them is another mark of hereditary wildness. The cows of highly developed milking or fattening breeds, on the other hand, are naturally quiet and content. So content are the Kalauak cattle with their native heath that to get them away from the land it is necessary to tie them fast to working oxen and to bring them down to Kaunakakai for shipment to Honolulu.

On the ridge overlooking the ocean on the land of Kalae, is the peak of Kaulanaloa, or Kauleionanahoa. There is on top of this peak a curious stone that looks like the back of a man's head and shoulders. Near it are some boulders on which are the only old inscriptions I have ever seen on stones in Hawaii. What these marks mean I cannot imagine. Judge Fornander thinks that on one stone to the double trident of the Hindoo goddess Siva. But it is composed of two semi-circles, one open at the top, the other at the bottom, about six inches wide,

eighteen inches apart, with a perpendicular line crossing the middle point of each, and reaching out to a level with the extremities of the circle. Judge Fornander does not mention the similar marks on an adjacent stone. But in this second stone the semi-circles both face downwards in one figure; and the other figure has a double curve for the top instead of a semi-circle.

On this peak is an old holua, or toboggan slide. It is so steep that the descent must have been dangerous, though the danger only added zest to the game. The pleasure of such exhilarating rapid motion was still further enhanced by rising ground, up which the holua would glide, to come down again and up once more, with a bump, and so on until the rider was thrown or increasing friction arrested the downward motion.

Molokai used to be celebrated for the skill of its magicians. In recent times Wallilili was a famous kahuna in his later years blind with very red eyes, probably from drinking awa. A female kahuna at Pukoo is now telling the people that she will soon restore the old worship and old modes of life, get rid of President Dole and all the foreigners with their foreign religion and ways so distasteful to Hawaiians. Most famous of all the prophets of the older times was Lanikaula who lived in the promontory at the east end of Molokai. His warning beginning "Koae ala," and addressed to the king of Maui, Kanekalani, not to undertake the conquest of Hawaii, is still extant, and is as famous a chant in Hawaiian anthology as Thomas Campbell's "Warning to Lochiel." Kanikaula's home was the slightly promontory at the east end of Molokai, looking off toward Maui in that direction and toward Lanai to the south. A grove of trees—"Ka ulu laau o Kanikaula"—stands out prominently on the western slope of the promontory, but I had no time to visit it.

Alapainui, king of Hawaii and father of Kamehameha the Conqueror, at one time had planned the conquest of Maui, but, after he had landed his forces, he found that the aged king had died, and the new sovereign was Alapainui's own nephew. Desisting from further schemes of conquest on Maui, he sailed with his warriors to Molokai. Kapilohokalai, the king of Oahu, had invaded the island and was devastating the central sea coast. Alapainui's forces met these invaders at Kapulei, and the battle which ensued lasted four days. The Oahu forces returned to Kawela, where another sanguinary battle was fought, resulting in the defeat of the Oahu forces. They immediately withdrew from Molokai, returning to Oahu, whether Alapainui followed them. The date assigned to this battle is 1737. Fornander speaks of the battle-ground on Molokai as a sandy plain on which the north winds, as they blow, reveal a multitude of bones and skulls.

Abner Paki, a Molokai chief, father of Hoa. Mrs. C. R. Bishop, better known among the natives by her Hawaiian name Pauahi, owned land on Molokai. Given by her will to Hon. C. R. Bishop, during his life, they have by him been now passed over with other lands, his own personal property, to the trustees of the Kamehameha schools. These trustees own now 100,000 acres on the island of Molokai—150 square miles. The whole island has only 200,000 acres. The Government owns 42,897 acres which are valued at \$50,000. But as the yearly rental is only \$100 it is evident that land on Molokai is very much like some of the land in New England, of which President Dwight says: "It is like self-righteousness—the more a man has of it, the worse off he is." Very little has been done in the development of the island; so little arable land is there that there is little inducement to settlers. The 6000 (estimated) population of Molokai has dwindled down to 2332; of these, over 1000 are at the leper settlement. These figures only leave 1500 for a population on a sea-coast of forty miles with a breadth of seven miles; an average population of six to a square mile. The sparseness of the native population and the meagreness of their resources forms a noticeable feature in the impressions of the traveler, who makes a visit to Molokai. What have these Hawaiians to sell that other people want to buy? Is it any wonder they forsake their homes and flocks to Honolulu, where their lives, if short, are fuller of interest than the humdrum existence of Molokai? One Hawaiian pastor now has for his field the whole southern part of the island. Another minister to about a hundred in the secluded valley of Halaia. Another in an adjoining valley has a church membership of twenty-nine.

That land on Molokai can be made productive is attested by the three well-kept places, on the island, and there are only three. Watered by the Nihen brooklet is a neat ranch on the Maria Kinnean place at the extreme east end of the island. Dr. Mauritz has made for himself a lovely home at Mapulehu, near Pukoo landing. From a reservoir in the upper part of the valley, he gets all the water he needs for his coffee trees, his cattle ranch and his home lot. Fresh breezes temper the tropic sun, and the green slopes of *maniente* grass from the Government road to the house is as Kidderminster carpet to jute bagging, so charming is the contrast between the present smooth turf and former rough land, bristling with jagged stones. Mr. A. W. Meyer, who came to the islands in 1850, in pursuit of his avocation as civil engineer, reached Molokai in 1853, and has since that time been identified with the island. He chose for his home the land of Kalae, which he bought of the Government and there built his home in 1859. But the pleasant home he has made for himself he has succeeded in doing, only by overcoming difficulties that would have discouraged any man of less persistency of character. The lack of water was one great drawback. At first all water was brought by hand to the house from a spring a mile away, then on horseback, then a cistern was built; but in 1878 pipes were laid down, and since that time water in abundance has given opportunity for the cultivation of a great variety of plants and trees. Mr. Meyer has tried the adaptability of various plants of commercial value. The canagre, which has been introduced recently is only slightly different from a native plant. Hawaiians used it medicinally as we do sarsaparilla. Seven of Mr. Meyer's coffee trees about his house yielded last year fifty pounds of dry coffee.

The cattle are as fat, if not as sleek, as stall-fed steers. They are of various breeds, Durham, Hereford, Holstein, though the Polled Angus seems to be the variety best adapted to Molokai pastures. The wide horns of some of the cattle show a strain of the Mexican mustang, and the difficulty in milking them is another mark of hereditary wildness. The cows of highly developed milking or fattening breeds, on the other hand, are naturally quiet and content. So content are the Kalauak cattle with their native heath that to get them away from the land it is necessary to tie them fast to working oxen and to bring them down to Kaunakakai for shipment to Honolulu.

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For two years Mr. Meyer and his sons raised sugar cane and manufactured sugar, but the low price of the product for the last few years has made it more than unprofitable to engage in sugar manufacture in a small way. Now the lands are given up to grazing. Twenty head are sent from the Molokai ranch to the leper settlement every week. Cattle and sheep, butter and eggs are sent to Honolulu, and lead the market as being always of the very best grade.

Where now the cattle pen is, was once a grove, as attested by the large stumps of Kawaia trees. The natives of Molokai have a tradition that one hundred years ago, a long continual drought, for those successive years, destroyed nearly all vegetation. For several years recently there has been dry seasons; but now it is hoped that the cycle of cosmical changes has brought around again a time of benevolent operation of great natural forces. The perishing of the forest is as probably due to the operation of these forces as to the introduction of cattle or deer. These last now roam over the whole mountain range, caring nothing for ordinary fences, and with leaps of twenty feet at a bound soon putting themselves out of range of dog or horse, or gun. Seven of these wild creatures sent to Kamehameha IV, in 1859, as a present from some English banker on the island of Mauritius, have multiplied to these uncounted herds. Four English pheasants introduced at the same time, have not multiplied so fast. I saw one herd of seven deer bounding along a wooded ridge, and started five pheasants from a grassy dell near Kaalelani. The familiar notes of the quail are heard in the algaroba thicket that skirts the coast of Kaunakakai for miles and miles.

C. M. HYDE.

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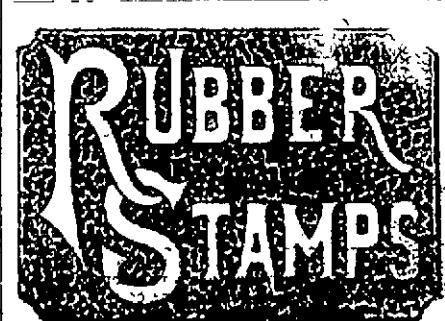
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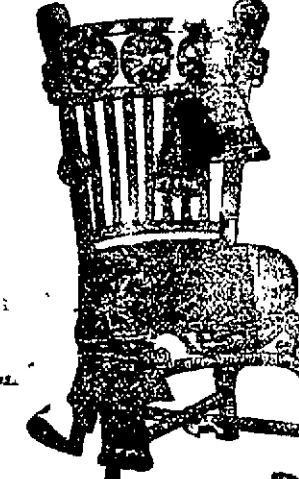
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or Vancouver	or Vancouver		
On or about	On or about		
Monwera... Sept. 24	Warrimoo... Oct. 2		
Australis... Sept. 20	Australis... Oct. 2		
Australis... Oct. 22	China... Oct. 6		
Warrimoo... Oct. 24	Mariposa... Oct. 17		
Australis... Oct. 24	Monwera... Nov. 1		
China... Oct. 24	Coptic... Nov. 6		
Australis... Nov. 15	Warrimoo... Dec. 2		
Monwera... Nov. 24	City Peking... Dec. 6		
Warrimoo... Dec. 24	1895.		
City Peking... Dec. 28	Monwera... Jan. 1		
	City Peking... Dec. 30		

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Schr Transit, Jorgensen, Gray's Harbor.
Bktn Ameria, Ward, Eureka.
Schr Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco.
Bk Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco.
Bark Matilda, Swenson, Port Townsend.

FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels Where from Due.
Bark Amy Turner... New York... Due.
OSS Australis... S F... Sept 30
CASS Monwera... Vancouver... Sept 30
CASS Warrimoo... Sydney... Oct 2
Ship Marie Hackfield Liverpool... Oct 2
Brk Alden Grove, Liverpool... Oct 2
Gerb J C Pfleider, Bremen... Oct 6
Gerb H Hackfield, New York... Oct 8
Ship Maria Hackfield Liverpool... Oct 15
Bk Paul Isenberg Liverpool... Dec 30

ARRIVALS.

TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

Stmr Kaala, Brown, from circuit of Oahu.
Stmr Waialeale, Gregory, from Hamakua.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai.

THURSDAY, Sept. 26.

R M S S Monowai, Carey, from San Francisco.
Brk Matilda, Swenson, from Port Townsend.

Stmr Kauai, Smythe, from Kauai ports.

DEPARTURES.

TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

Stmr James M. Peterson, for Kauai.
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr Mokohi, McGregor, for Molokai.
Stmr J A Cummings, Nelson, for Waianae.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

Stmr W G Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Bawaii.

THURSDAY, Sept. 26.

R M S S Monowai, Carey, for Sydney via Samoa and Auckland.

Stmr Kaala, Brown, for circuit of Oahu.

Stmr Waialeale, Gregory for Hamakua.

Stmr Kilaeo Hou, Weir, for Maui and Hawaii.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Brg W G Irwin Williams, for San Francisco.

Stmr Kanai, Smythe for Kauai ports at 5 p.m.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson for Lahaina and Waimea, Kauai.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

From San Francisco, per bark Andrew Welch, Sept. 23—Col Sam Morris H Norton and wife, Miss Maude Auld, W. Williams.

From Koolau, per stmr Kanai Sept. 21—Wade Armstrong, J. Wallace, and one on deck.

BORN.

WALBRIDGE—In San Francisco, Ca., on September 16th, 1895, to the wife of R. D. Walbridge, a son.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The bark Matilda, Swenson master, arrived with a cargo of lumber from Port Townsend yesterday morning. She is at Allen & Robinson's wharf.

Advice of Sept. 18th, state that the Belgic is still ashore at Sannosaki. The general impression along the water front in San Francisco was that she would never be floated.

The British steamer Warrimoo, plowing between the Colonies and Vancouver, via Honolulu, is to be put on the drydock at Sydney. On her last trip to Vancouver she struck, but it was thought that her injuries

were not serious. Evidently her owners have not changed their minds, and a survey will be held on her while she is in the dock.

The Miowera arrived at Victoria, B.C., on the 13th inst. The delay was caused by the breaking of her shaft on the trip. She was due to leave Vancouver on the 23d, arriving here Oct. 1st.

The Bennington is expected to arrive from Lahaina today.

The Australia arrived in San Francisco, Sept. 12th, 6 days and 14 hours from this port.

The James Makée is expected to arrive today. She may leave as soon as she can be loaded.

The Ke An Hou will leave for Lihue and Waimea, Kauai, today. She will take town freight.

The bark Santiago left San Francisco for Hilo, Sept. 13th, with a full cargo of general merchandise.

The Kauai will leave for Kauai ports at 5 p.m. today. She will take only supplies for the leeward side of the island.

The U.S.S. Philadelphia arrived in San Francisco from Vallejo, Sept. 15th. She will enlist about thirty-five men to complete her complement of crew before sailing on a cruise along the northern coast.

The P.M.S.S. Monowai, Carey master, arrived from San Francisco yesterday morning after a passage of about seven days. She brought no passengers for this port and only a limited number for the Colonies. Her stay here was very short; she left between 12 and 1 o'clock for the Colonies.

The Board of Health of San Francisco has issued an order that all vessels arriving from the cholera infected districts of Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki must go into quarantine. The Rio de Janeiro of the Pacific Mail line, from China, was accordingly quarantined upon arrival, Sept. 16th.

The bark S. C. Allen, arrived in San Francisco Sept. 14th, twenty days from this port. Upon arrival she was boarded by Dr. Chalmers, the quarantine officers, who ordered that she be placed in quarantine. The same thing happened to the barkentine S. N. Castle, which arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu, Sept. 17th.

When the Monowai arrives at Melbourne on her next trip she will lose her first officer, J. J. A. McMeekan, who recently successfully contested the will of his late uncle, Captain Joseph McMeekan, in a case that has become famous in Melbourne and London. By the decision of the court he receives \$75,000 and considers himself able to take a furlough.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—Secretary Herbert this morning announced the action taken in the case of Captain George H. Summer, U. S. N. recently tried by court martial for the careless docking of the cruiser Columbia at Southampton, England. Captain Summer is suspended from duty for six months and given waiting orders pay during that period.

PILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 14.—J. M. Munyon of this city today sent a telegram to Lord Dunraven offering to buy the Valkyrie at a fair price. Mr. Munyon said he wanted to buy the yacht in order that the question could be settled as to which was the better boat. He added that if Lord Dunraven accepts his offer he will endeavor to have a race take place off the New England coast with the Defender.

The British cruiser Hyacinth arrived in San Francisco from Esquimalt, Sept. 14th. She was the first English war vessel to visit that port in several years. The Hyacinth is homeward bound and will remain in San Francisco harbor long enough to coal and prepare for the voyage. At Coquimbo, Chili, she will be relieved by the cruiser Cordelia, now on her way out from England. The Hyacinth will go out of service.

The steam yacht Eleanor, at this port some months ago, has arrived in San Francisco from her Alaska trip. She met a very severe two days blow after leaving the Sound, but weathered it admirably. It is the intention of W. A. Slater, the owner, to lay her up until Nov. 1st, when she will be docked and cleaned, preparatory to a trip around Cape Horn. All the South American ports and the West Indies will be visited.

What is concerning the Pacific Mail people most now is how the Honolulu freight on the Rio de Janeiro is going to reach its destination says the San Francisco Examiner of Sept. 19. They are looking to Collector Wise for information on this point, but none has been forthcoming. The Rio has, also, a costly cargo of silk, which the Mail company is anxious to have released.

The local authorities have nothing further to do with vessel once she is sent to the quarantine station, and it remains with Dr. Peckham and his colleagues to determine how long the quarantine shall last.

United States Consul Sprague, writing from Gibraltar on the 27th of August to the State Department at Washington, reports the departure from that port of the small sloop Spray, in which her owner, Captain J. Slocom, started from Boston to circumnavigate the globe alone. He arrived at Gibraltar on August 24th. Slocom sailed from Boston to Gibraltar in thirty two days and could have made better time. He had intended continuing his journey through the Red sea, but had decided to change his course on account of his fear of thievery after passing the Suez canal, and to go via the Cape of Good Hope. The Spray will call at this port.

The bark Matilda, Swenson master, arrived with a cargo of lumber from Port Townsend yesterday morning. She is at Allen & Robinson's wharf.

Advice of Sept. 18th, state that the Belgic is still ashore at Sannosaki.

The general impression along the water front in San Francisco was

that she would never be floated.

The British steamer Warrimoo,

plowing between the Colonies and

Vancouver, via Honolulu, is to be put

on the drydock at Sydney. On her

last trip to Vancouver she struck,

but it was thought that her injuries

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF the First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands—Probate. In the matter of the Estate of THOMAS SORENSEN, late of Honolulu, deceased.

A document supporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas Sorenson, deceased, having on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1895, presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for Letters Testamentary to Karen Sophia Sorenson and Olaf L. Sorenson having been filed by said Karen Sophia Sorenson and O. L. Sorenson.

It is hereby ordered that FRIDAY, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Honolulu, in Aliiolani Hale, be, and the same is hereby appointed the time for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the said will, and the granting of Letters Testamentary.

Dated Honolulu, Sept. 24th, 1895.

By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1693-31 alt.

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 2 o'clock p. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day, Muhukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Hilo the same evening.

LEAVES HONOLULU.

Friday, September 6 Friday, November 9

Tuesday, " 12 Tuesday, " 19

Friday, " 16 Friday, " 26

Tuesday, October 13 Tuesday, Dec. 14

Friday, " 18 Friday, December 20

Tuesday, " 28

Returning, will leave Hilo at 1 o'clock p. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Muhukona and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, September 3 Tuesday, November 5

Friday, " 13 Friday, " 19

Tuesday, " 18 Tuesday, " 26

Friday, October 4 Friday, December 6

Tuesday, " 19 Tuesday, " 27

Will call at Poholiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

No Freight will be received after 12 noon on the day of sailing.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-Trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.00.

1693-31 alt.

By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

JACOB HARDY, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

1693-31 alt.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF the Fourth Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. At Chamberlain, in the matter of the Estate of NACKANISHI (Japonese), of Honolulu, Hilo, Hawaii, deceased, intestate.

Order of Notice of Petition for Administration.

On reading and filing the petition of R. B. Williams, Creditor of Nackanishi, alleging Nackanishi of Honolulu, Hawaii, died intestate on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1895, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to him.

Order is hereby granted to the said R. B. Williams, Creditor of Nackanishi, to file a copy of his petition for administration of the estate of Nackanishi, of Honolulu, Hawaii, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the Court of the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit,